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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,110	03/08/2005	Robbert Jacobus Van Wesenbeeck	NL 021228	9546

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, KEVIN M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2629

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/527,110

Applicant(s)

VAN WESENBEECK ET AL.

Examiner

KEVIN M. NGUYEN

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2005.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 August 2005 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-85/86)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03.08.2005
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

Specification

This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because of no abstract. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Drawings

Figure 2 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- a. When the interpretation of the claim(s) is or may be in dispute, i.e., given one interpretation, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 is appropriate and given another interpretation, a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is appropriate.
- b. When the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, and the examiner cannot determine whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention but has basis for shifting the burden of proof to applicant as In re Fitzgerald, 619 F.2d 67, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980).

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Croll et al. (US 6,486,859, Croll).

As to claim 1, in the background of the invention, Croll reviews the conventional CRT display device which comprising a color picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (CRT) having means for generating at least two electron beams mutually different colors; a display screen, said screen having at least two different phosphor deposits for emitting light of different color when being hit by respective electron beams; means for scanning the electron beams over the display screen in a pattern of subsequent substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction, an intensity of each of the electron beams being controllable by respective color component data; means for diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction. (Col. 1, line 5 through col. 2, line 17; Figs. 1-4.)

In Croll's invention, Croll teaches means for interpolation of color component data. (Col. 4, lines 33-41; Fig. 6.)

As to claim 2, the display device of claim 1, wherein the means for interpolation interpolate the at least one of the color component data substantially proportionally to a shift of a landing point of a corresponding electron beam. (Croll teaches in col. 2, lines 37-44.)

As to claim 3, the display device of claim 1, wherein the phosphor deposits for each color are arranged along essentially parallel lines in a deposit direction, said deposit direction being different from the scanning direction, wherein the means for diverging the landing points on the screen diverges at least one of the beams substantially in the deposit direction. (In the background of the invention, Croll reviews the conventional CRT display device in Col. 1, line 62 through col. 2, line 10; fig. 3.)

As to claim 4, the display device of claim 3, wherein the scanning direction and the deposit direction are substantially perpendicular. (In the background of the invention, Croll reviews the conventional CRT display device in Col. 1, line 62 through col. 2, line 10; fig. 3.)

As to claim 5, the display device of claim 1, wherein means for generating at least three beams are present, and in said direction other than the scanning direction the landing points on the screen for at least two of said beams converge. (In the background of the invention, Croll reviews the conventional CRT display device in Col. 1, line 62 through col. 2, line 10; fig. 3.)

As to claim 6, the display device of claim 1, wherein the landing points are diverged in dependence on the color component data. (In the background of the invention, Croll reviews the conventional CRT display device in Col. 1, lines 25-34; fig. 1A, 1C.)

As to claim 7, In the background of the invention, Croll reviews the conventional CRT display device associated with a method for operation of a color picture display device comprising a shadow mask cathode ray tube (CRT) having at least two electron beams for mutually different colors, and a display screen, said screen having phosphor deposits for emitting light of different colors when being hit by respective electron beams, comprising the steps of: scanning of the display screen by the electron beams in a pattern of subsequent, substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction; diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction during said scanning; controlling an intensity of each of the electron beams by respective color component data; (Col. 1, line 5 through col. 2, line 17; Figs. 1-4.)

In Croll's invention, Croll teaches interpolating the color component data in dependence on a shift of the landing points. (Col. 4, lines 33-41; Fig. 6.)

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Lord et al. (US 4,322,750, Lord).

As to claims 1-6, Lord inherently discloses the conventional television display device which comprising a color picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (CRT) having means for generating at least two electron beams mutually different colors; a display screen, said screen having at least two different phosphor deposits for emitting light of different color when being hit by respective electron beams; means for scanning the electron beams over the display screen in a pattern of subsequent substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction, an intensity of each of the electron beams being controllable by respective color component data; means for diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction. (The well-known CRT 12, see fig. 1.)

In Lord's invention, Lord teaches means for interpolation of color component data. (See the abstract.)

As to claim 7, Lord inherently discloses the conventional television display device associated with a method for operation of a color picture display device comprising a shadow mask cathode ray tube (CRT) having at least two electron beams for mutually different colors, and a display screen, said screen having phosphor deposits for emitting light of different colors when being hit by respective electron beams, comprising the steps of: scanning of the display screen by the electron beams in a pattern of subsequent, substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction; diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction

during said scanning; controlling an intensity of each of the electron beams by respective color component data; (The well-known CRT 12, see fig. 1.)

In Lord's invention, Lord teaches interpolating the color component data in dependence on a shift of the landing points. (See the abstract.)

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Carlson (US 4,602,273).

As to claims 1-6, Carlson inherently discloses the conventional television display device which comprising a color picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (CRT) having means for generating at least two electron beams mutually different colors; a display screen, said screen having at least two different phosphor deposits for emitting light of different color when being hit by respective electron beams; means for scanning the electron beams over the display screen in a pattern of subsequent substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction, an intensity of each of the electron beams being controllable by respective color component data; means for diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction. (The well-known CRT 1240; fig. 12.)

In Carlson's invention, Carlson teaches means for interpolation of color component data. (See the abstract.)

As to claim 7, Carlson inherently discloses the conventional television display device associated with a method for operation of a color picture display device comprising a shadow mask cathode ray tube (CRT) having at least two electron beams for mutually different colors, and a display screen, said screen having phosphor deposits for emitting light of different colors

when being hit by respective electron beams, comprising the steps of: scanning of the display screen by the electron beams in a pattern of subsequent, substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction; diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction during said scanning; controlling an intensity of each of the electron beams by respective color component data; (The well-known CRT 1240; fig. 12.)

In Carlson's invention, Carlson teaches interpolating the color component data in dependence on a shift of the landing points. (See the abstract.)

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kawashima et al. (US 5,260,786, Kawashima).

As to claims 1-6, Kawashima inherently discloses the conventional television display device which comprising a color picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (CRT) having means for generating at least two electron beams mutually different colors; a display screen, said screen having at least two different phosphor deposits for emitting light of different color when being hit by respective electron beams; means for scanning the electron beams over the display screen in a pattern of subsequent substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction, an intensity of each of the electron beams being controllable by respective color component data; means for diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction. (The well-known CRT.)

In Kawashima's invention, Kawashima teaches means for interpolation of color component data. (See the abstract.)

As to claim 7, Kawashima inherently discloses the conventional television display device associated with a method for operation of a color picture display device comprising a shadow mask cathode ray tube (CRT) having at least two electron beams for mutually different colors, and a display screen, said screen having phosphor deposits for emitting light of different colors when being hit by respective electron beams, comprising the steps of: scanning of the display screen by the electron beams in a pattern of subsequent, substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction; diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction during said scanning; controlling an intensity of each of the electron beams by respective color component data; (The well-known CRT.)

In Kawashima's invention, Kawashima teaches interpolating the color component data in dependence on a shift of the landing points. (See the abstract.)

Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Shin et al. (US 2001/0008425, Shin).

As to claims 1-6, Shin inherently discloses the conventional television display device which comprising a color picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (CRT) having means for generating at least two electron beams mutually different colors; a display screen, said screen having at least two different phosphor deposits for emitting light of different color when being hit by respective electron beams; means for scanning the electron beams over the display screen in a pattern of subsequent substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction, an intensity of each of the electron beams being controllable by respective color component data; means for diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said

beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction. (The well-known CRT.)

In Shin's invention, Shin teaches means for interpolation of color component data. (See the abstract.)

As to claim 7, Shin inherently discloses the conventional television display device associated with a method for operation of a color picture display device comprising a shadow mask cathode ray tube (CRT) having at least two electron beams for mutually different colors, and a display screen, said screen having phosphor deposits for emitting light of different colors when being hit by respective electron beams, comprising the steps of: scanning of the display screen by the electron beams in a pattern of subsequent, substantially parallel lines, each line being scanned in a scanning direction; diverging landing points on the screen for at least one of said beams with respect to another of the beams in a direction other than the scanning direction during said scanning; controlling an intensity of each of the electron beams by respective color component data; (the well-known CRT.)

In Shin's invention, Shin teaches interpolating the color component data in dependence on a shift of the landing points. (See the abstract.)

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KEVIN M. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-7697. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on (571)272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/KEVIN M. NGUYEN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2629

Dated: 9/12/2008